

SKVORTSOV, A.N.

Great victory of Soviet pilots. Kryl. rod. 15 no.11:6-7 N '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Tsentral'nogo komiteta Vsesoyuznogo  
dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu  
SSSR.

RABINOVICH, S.G., inzh.; SKVORTSOV, A.P., inzh.; SOVALOV, I.G., kand.  
tekhn.nauk, red.; GORDEYEV, P.A., red.izd-vs; GILSENSEN, P.G.,  
tekhn.red.; GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn.red.

[Album of drawings of molds and forms for monolithic and precast  
reinforced-concrete construction elements] Al'bom chertezhei  
opslubki i form dlia monolitnykh i sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh  
konstruktsii. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry  
po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 107 p.

(Precast concrete)

(MIRA 13:12)

RABINOVICH, S.G., inzh.; SKVORTSOV, A.P., inzh.

"Instructions for designing and using molds for making precast reinforced concrete construction elements." Reviewed by S.G. Rabinovich, A.P. Skvortsov. Bet. 1 zhel.-bet. no.2:92 F '61.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Concrete construction—Formwork)

RABINOVICH, S.G., inzh.; SKVORTSOV, A.P., inzh.; YAKOBSON, Ya.M.,  
nauchn. red.; ZVORYKINA, L.N., red.; BOROVNEV, N.K.,  
tekhn. red.

[Preparation of formwork in industrial construction] Opa-  
lubochnye raboty v promyshlennom stroitel'stve. Moskva,  
Gosstroizdat, 1963. 311 p. (MIRA 16:11)  
(Concrete construction—Formwork)

SKVORTSOV, A.S., fel'dsher

Liquid protecting instruments from rust. Fel'd. i akush. 27  
no.2:40 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nichne-Nikol'skiy fel'dshersko-akusherskiy punkt.  
(CORROSION AND ANTICORROSIVES)

SKVORTSOV, A.S.

Mechanized welding in a carbon-monoxide atmosphere. Biul.tekh.ekon.  
inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. 17 no.10:36-43.0 '64.  
(MIRA 18:4)

SKVORTSOV, A. S.

Automatic machine for electric cutting of steel ropes. Avt. prem.  
28 no.9:34-35 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy zavod malelitrazhnykh avtomobiley.

(Cutting machines)

LEONT'YEV, M.N.; prinimali uchastiye: BAKINA, K.V.; KISELEVA, O.M.;  
KRAVETS, Ye.A.; KARLOVA, S.A.; DUBNOVA, S.S.; SEMENYAKO, A.G.;  
ZAMORINA, Z.T.; MILANINA, Ye.F.; KOZEL'SKAYA, O.P.; VASIL'KOVA,  
Z.I.; ZOTOV, S.N.; YERMOLOV, A.I.; BEZLYUDNAYA, V.V.; NAZAROV,  
B.A.; ASHIKHMINA, V.M.; ASYAKINA, A.N.; TROITSKAYA, B.I.;  
SKVORTSOV, A.V., red.; LESHAKOV, I.T., tekhn. red.

[The economy of Orlov Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe  
khoziaistvo Orlovskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Orel,  
Gosstatizdat, 1960. 281 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Orel(Province) Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Zamestitel'  
nachal'nika statisticheskogo upravleniya Orlovskoy oblasti  
(for Leont'yev). 3. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Orlovskoy ob-  
lasti (for all except Leshakov) 4. Nachal'nik statisticheskogo  
upravleniya Orlovskoy oblasti (for Skvortsov )  
(Orlov Province—Statistics)



S/193/60/000/004/002/006  
A004/A001

AUTHOR:

Skvortsov, A.V.

TITLE:

Conveyer Furnace for the Annealing of Pipes Cast by the Centrifugal Method

PERIODICAL:

Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, 1960, No. 4, pp. 10 - 11

TEXT:

The "Svobodnyy sokol" Plant at Lipetsk has manufactured and set up a conveyer furnace intended for the annealing of cast iron water pipes cast by the centrifugal method in watercooled molds. The furnace was designed by the Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu metallurgicheskikh zavodov (State All-Union Institute for the Design and Planning of Metallurgical Plants) (Gipromez) under the direction and in cooperation with engineers: P.F. Kaplunov, Ya.M. Krug, A.N. Sizov, A.V. Skvortsov, V.N. Pankratovaya and others. The furnace has been incorporated in the automatic pipe production line (75-150 mm in diameter and up to 4 m long) where pipes are cast on four centrifugal machines. The conveyer furnace has three high-temperature and two low-temperature zones. The hot zones of the furnace are equipped with 30 lateral and 18 crown burners. A B3A -9 ✓

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S/193/60/000/004/002/006  
A004/A001

### Conveyer Furnace for the Annealing of Pipes Cast by the Centrifugal Method

(VVD-9) fan delivers the air to the burners. An independent automatic control of temperature and of gas and air consumption is effected in each zone. The pipes being annealed in the first, second and third zones are cooled in the fourth and fifth zone. To maintain the temperature conditions of the heat treatment, a horizontal fireproof girder is placed between the third and the fourth zone, ensuring a sharp temperature drop, from  $920^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the third zone to  $350^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the fourth. The crown of the furnace is made of 300 mm wedge-shaped insulated chamotte bricks, has two shoulders and a reduced cross section between the hot and cold zones. The pipes travel on guides laid in the lining and protruding 154 mm, which ensures a more intensive heating of the pipes by the combustion products. After the annealing and cleaning of the sockets, the pipes proceed on the automatic line at temperatures below  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$  and are pressed at a pressure of 20-30 atm. The furnace conveyer consists of two belts, the distance between the belt axes being 2,274 mm. Scrubbed blast-furnace gas with a rated calorific value of 930 kcal/m<sup>3</sup>, fluctuating practically in the range of 900-1,100 kcal/m<sup>3</sup>, is used as fuel. The blast-furnace gas at a pressure of 250-400 mm water column is delivered to the furnace from a collector placed under the shop roof. Gas control valves

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A004/A001

# Conveyer Furnace for the Annealing of Pipes Cast by the Centrifugal Method

are fitted on the pipes feeding the gas to the zones. The flue gas is drawn off from the furnace through two vertical channels in the crown of the first zone and through a circular collector above the crown of the first zone to a loop recuperator located near the furnace. The hot air enters from the separated recuperator at an average temperature of 250-350°C by an insulated metallic air line with zonal control. The heating surface of the furnace recuperator amounts to 85 m<sup>2</sup>. The temperature of the combustion products before the recuperator is 800-850°C, the air heating temperature is 250-350°C, the volume of air being heated is 3,800 m<sup>3</sup>/h at a temperature of 400°C, the smoke temperature behind the recuperator is 400-460°C, the resistance of the recuperator to smoke is 5-8 mm water column, to air-12-20 mm water column. The flue gas is drawn off by the ДМ-10 (DI-10) installation, having a capacity of 25,000 m<sup>3</sup>/h at 400°C. The rarefaction produced by the flue gas pump at 400°C is 110 mm water column. Further specifications of the furnace are: furnace hearth area - 100 m<sup>2</sup>; furnace capacity (number of pipes being placed) - 80 pieces; weight of pipes placed in the furnace (50% pipes 100 mm and 50% pipes 150 mm in diameter) - 9.7 tons; duration of staying the pipes in the furnace - up to 40 minutes; maximum fuel consumption - 4,200 m<sup>3</sup>/h; speci-

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A004/A001

Conveyer Furnace for the Annealing of Pipes Cast by the Centrifugal Method

fic fuel consumption at maximum productivity - 390 kcal/kg; required gas pressure before the furnace - not less than 250 mm water column; rated burner capacity (lateral and crown burners) - up to 15,600nm<sup>3</sup>/h; volume of outgoing combustion products - 1.9 nm<sup>3</sup>/h.

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AUTHOR: Skvortsov, B. SOV/4-58-11-7/31

TITLE: Ions Perform the Duty (Iony nesut sluzhbu)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - sila, 1958, Nr 11, pp 12 - 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article gives information on the design and operation of a radio-frequency mass-spectrometer, with the use of which it is possible to separate minimum quantities of a certain gas from a gas mixture. The device consists of several wire nets fastened to metallic rings, a small metal box and a thin tungsten wire and plate. These parts, which are insulated and fitted with conductors, are placed in a deaerated container. Ions of light gas, forming inside the ionization box pass through the device overtaking ions of heavier gas. The device serves to carry out gas analyses and is fitted on artificial Earth satellites to perform analyses of the ionosphere. It can also be used for the control of the atmosphere in workshops and laboratories. There are 2 schematic drawings and 1 drawing.

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SKVORTSOV, B.

Improve evening and correspondence courses. Obshchestv. pit.  
no.4:20-21 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Zamestitel' direktora Leningradskogo tekhnikuma obshchest-  
vennogo pitaniya.

(Leningrad--Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.--  
Vocational guidance)

BELOZEROV, V.G., (Kursk, ul. Engel'sa d.136, kv.27); SKVORTSOV, B.A. (Leningrad, ul. Soyuza pechatnikov, d.7.kv.26); PARKHOMCHUK, Ya. (Leningrad, ul. Soyuza pechatnikov, d.7.kv.26); TRAUBE, Ye.S. (Donetsk, 5, ul. Shchorsa, d.12. kv.8); DROZDOV, A.D. (Novocherkassk, ul. B.Khmel'nitskogo d.151. kv.26); VAYNBERG, A.M. (Moskva, V-180, Malaya Yakimanka, d.22, kv.19); FILATOV, M.A. (Kemerovo, ul. Dzerzhinskogo d.27, kv.11); GANZBURG, L.B. (Leningrad P-3, Krasnosel'skaya, d.12, kv.2); BUDANOV, V.D. (Moskva, A-287, Chuksin tupik, d.4, kv.17); LYSENKO, N.G. (Kiyev, ul. Sulimovskaya, d.5.kv.71); SHERGIN, Ye.N. (Cherkassy, ul. Uritskogo, d.37, kv.6); TRUSHCHEV, Ye.A.; SUVOROV, Yu.I. (Riga, ul. Suvorova, d.20, kv.11); ARTAMONOV, I.G. (Riga, ul. Suvorova, d.20, kv.11); OKHAPKIN, V.V. (Yaroslavl', Tutayevskoye shosse, d.32); OL'KHOVSKIY, I.L. (Khar'kov, pr. Moskovskiy, d.199)

Discoveries and inventions. Prom.energ. 19 no.7:55-56 J1 '64.  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Bereznikovskiy sodovyy zavod, byuro po ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stvu, Permskaya obl., g. Berezniki (for Trushchev).
2. Yaroslavl', Tutayevskoye shosse, d.32, YaZMOGK (for Okhapkin).
3. Khar'kov, pr.Moskovskiy, d.199, Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod, byuro po ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stvu (for Ol'khovskiy).

YAGODINSKIY, V.N.; SKVORTSOV, B.I.

Isolation of the virus of tick-borne encephalitis from on a tissue culture of chick fibroblasts. Vop.virus 7 no.4:39-42 J1-Ag '62.  
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Meditsinskaya sluzhba Tikhookeanskogo flota.  
(ENCEPHALITIS) (TISSUE CULTURE)



ORVORISOV, G. P.

PREYS, G.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SKVORTSOV, B.M.,  
inzhener, retsenzent.

[Accelerating the cutting speed of large machine tools] Povyshenie  
rezhimov rezaniia na krupnykh stankakh. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.  
izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 162 p. (MLRA 7:9)  
(Metal cutting)

SKVORTSOV, Boris Mikhaylovich; VAGANOVA, N.A., red.; MEDRISH, D.M.,  
tekhn.red.

[Organizing the operation of restaurants] Organizatsiia proizvodstva  
stolovykh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo tog.lit-ry, 1960. 158 p.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

SKVORTSOV, B.M., inzh.

Outlook for the development of the hoisting and conveying  
machinery industry. Vest.mashinostr. 42 no.7:3-8 J1 '62.  
(MIRA 15:8)

(Conveying machinery)

(Hoisting machinery)

SKVORTSOV, B.M.

Basic trends in the development of hoisting and conveying  
machinery industry. Vest.mashinostr. 44 no.12:3-8 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Chlen Gosudarstvennogo komiteta tyazhelogo, energeticheskogo  
i transportnogo mashinostroyeniya pri Gosplane SSSR; nachal'nik  
Upravleniya po razvitiyu pod'yemno-transportnogo mashinostroyeniya.

87370

S/120/60/000/004/009/028  
E032/E414

9.4110 (1003, 1105, 1140)

AUTHORS:

Oshchepkov, P.K., Skvortsov, B.N., Osanov, B.A. and  
Siprikov, I.V.

TITLE:

Application of Continuous Secondary-Electron  
Multiplication to the Amplification of Small Currents

PERIODICAL:

Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No.4, pp.89-91

TEXT:

The principle of the multiplier is illustrated in Fig.1 in which 1 and 2 are contact rings, 3 is a cylindrical tube (secondary emitter), 4 is the electron collector, 5 is a microammeter and  $\Phi_c$  is the incident radiation giving rise to secondary electron emission from the inner surface of the cylinder. It was found that the best results were obtained with a mixture of  $TiO_2$  and  $MgO$  as the secondary emitter. The electrical conductivity of this mixture can be varied within relatively wide limits and after suitable treatment the material is capable of producing sufficiently high secondary emission. The material for the tube was prepared as follows: one part by weight of  $TiO_2$  and one part by weight of  $MgO$  were soaked in ethyl alcohol and thoroughly mixed. The mixture was then dried in air in a drying cupboard at  $100^\circ C$  for 2 hours. The dried mixture was sifted and

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Application of Continuous Secondary-Electron Multiplication to the Amplification of Small Currents

baked in a furnace and the temperature was raised to 1200°C at the rate of 200°C per hour and kept at 1200°C for 2 hours. The baked material was then sifted again using the 0053 $\mu$  sieve. The powder thus obtained was then used to prepare the following mixture: 1 kg of the above powder, 225 g of homogenized paraffin and 3 to 5 g of oleic acid. The cylindrical tube was made from this mixture by baking in an MgO powder at the rate of 50° per hour up to 1300°C. The specimen was kept at that temperature for 3 hours. It was then allowed to cool over a period of 12 to 15 hours. The tube thus manufactured was then placed in a hydrogen atmosphere and heated to 1200°C in 1 hour. It was kept at that temperature for 30 min and then cooled over a period of 2 hours. The tube was then placed in a special vacuum chamber in which oxygen activation was carried out under the following conditions: temperature 500 to 600°C, pressure of oxygen 0.1 to 0.01 mm Hg, activation time 1 to 3 min. Fig. 4 and 5 show the results obtained. There are 5 figures and 13 references. 10 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet.

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87370  
S/120/60/000/004/009/028  
E032/E414

Application of Continuous Secondary-Electron Multiplication to the  
Amplification of Small Currents

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR  
(Institute of Metallurgy AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1959

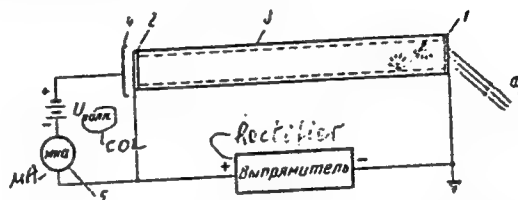


Рис. 1. Схематическое устройство непрерывного вторичноэлектронного умножителя. 1, 2 — контактные кольца, 3 — цилиндрический канал, 4 — коллектор электронов, 5 — прибор, регистрирующий выходной ток,  $\Phi_0$  — первичная радиация, вызывающая с внутренней поверхности электронную эмиссию

Fig. 1.

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S/12C/60/000/004/009/028  
E032/E414

# Application of Continuous Secondary-Electron Multiplication to the Amplification of Small Currents

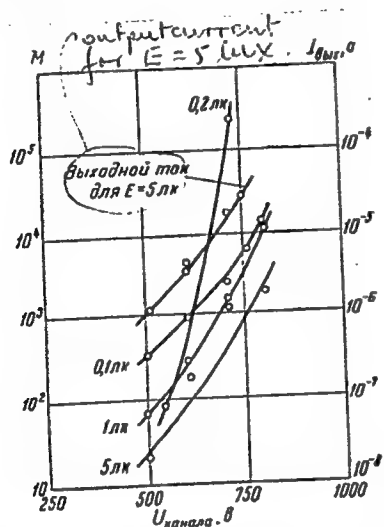


Fig.4.  
Amplification coefficient ( $M$ ) and output current ( $I$ , amps) as functions of the voltage applied to the secondary emitter ( $V$ , volts) for 0.1, 0.2, 1 and 5 lux. The curve for 0.2 lux was obtained after baking at 180°C for 30 min.

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8(6), 14(6)

SOV/112-59-2-2646

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Skvortsov, B. P.

TITLE: Substantiating the Methods of Dispatcher's Control of a Hydroelectric Generating Station That is a Part of a Land-Reclamation-Power Development (K voprosu obosnovaniya metodiki dispetcherskogo regulirovaniya GES v usloviyakh melioratsionno-energeticheskogo kompleksa)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. AN BSSR, 1957, Vol 1, Nr 3, pp 110-113

ABSTRACT: Underlying the scheme of draining and exploitation of Poles'ye lowland, where 37 water reservoirs totaling 3,416 million m<sup>3</sup> are planned, is the dispatcher's control of the reservoirs. The method of control includes an economic analysis of the impounded-water levels by comparing the curves of reservoir per-unit cost vs. the level. The optimum levels determined by this method were compared with the levels initially assumed in the scheme: in 9 reservoirs out of 37, the level had to be raised by 0.5-1.5 m which increased

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SOV/112-59-2-2646

Substantiating the Methods of Dispatcher's Control of a Hydroelectric . . . .

the reservoirs' useful capacity by 2,143 million m<sup>3</sup>; in 12 reservoirs, the level had to be lowered by 1.5-0.4 m which decreased the reservoirs' capacity by 2,153 million m<sup>3</sup>. The optimum elevations will permit reducing capital investment by 19% without sacrificing total capacity of reservoirs.

Ye.A.I.

Card 2/2

VINOKUROV, F.P., SKVORTSOV, B.P., TETERKIN, A.Ye.

Determination of the cohesion and carrying power of peat soils  
by means of a spherical die. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.4:49-53 Ap '60.

1. Institut stroitel'stva i arkhitektury AN BSSR, Minsk.  
(Peat soils) (Cohesion)

ALFEYEV, N.I.; BREGETOVA, N.G.; GNEZDILOV, V.G. [deceased]; GUTSEVICH,  
A.V.; KOSTYLEV, N.N.; NIKOLAYEV, B.P.; OLSUF'YEV, N.G.; PAVLOVSKIY,  
Yevgeniy Nikanorovich, akademik; PERVOMAYSKIY, G.S.; PERFIL'YEV,  
P.P.; POMERANTSEV, B.I. [deceased]; Salyayev, V.A.; SKVORTSOV, B.P.;  
SMIRNOV, G.G.; TERAVSKIY, I.K.; BLAGOVESHCHENSKIY, D.I., doktor,  
red.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Laboratory manual on medical parasitology] Laboratornyi praktikum  
meditsinskoi parazitologii. Pod red. E.N.Pavlovskogo. Leningrad,  
Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, Leningr.otd-nie, 1959. 486 p.

(MIRA 12:9)

(MEDICAL PARASITOLOGY)

SKVORTSOV, B.F.

Ecologico-faunistic survey of rodents in some regions of Central Asia and the northwestern part of the R.S.F.S.R. with regard to the natural foci of transmissible disease. Zool. zhur. 40 no.3:427-433 (MIRA 14:3)  
Mr '61.

1. Department of General Biology and Parasitology, S.M. Kirov Military-Medical Academy, Leningrad.

(KZYL-ORDA PROVINCE—RODENTS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)  
(KARELIAN ISTHMUS—RODENTS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

SKVORTSOV, B.P. [Skvartson, B.P.]

Significance and effectiveness of the construction of the  
Black Sea - Baltic Sea water transportation connection.  
Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz. - tekhn. nav. no. 1:130-134 '64  
(MIRA 17:7)

SEVORTSOV, B.S., dots.

Mine lighting equipment should be improved. Shakht.stroi. 4  
no.2:27-28 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Tul'skiy gornyy institut.  
(Mine lighting--Equipment and supplies)

SKVORTSOV, Boris Sergeyevich; PITEL', E.S., inzh., otv. red.; ABRAMOV,  
V.I., red. izd-va; MINSKER, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Reading electric schematics of mine electric installations]  
Chtenie elektricheskikh skhem shakhtnykh elektroustanovok. Mo-  
skva, Gosgortekhzdat, 1962. 210 p. (MIRA 15:10)  
(Electricity in mining)



VASSETMAN, A.L.; SKVORTSOV, B.V.

Elements of flashtube feed systems. Usp.nauch.fot. 9:126-130  
'64. (MIRA 18:11)

SKVORTSOV, D. A.

7817. SKVORTSOV, D. A.---Povyshayem produktivnost' ovets. (Kolkhoz im. timir-yazeva, gorodetskogo. Rayona. Lit. Otraboka A. M. Makhlonovoy) Gor'kiy, Kn. lzd., 1954 44 s. s o;;. 14 sm. (Upr. s. kh. propagandy i nauki. Peredovid' zhivotnovodstva o svoym opyte). 2.000 ekz. Bespl.--vlozhena s 9-yu druzimi knigami etoy serii v futlyar s zagl. serii.--(55-3953) P 636.3.083. st (47. 37.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 7, 1955

KONSTANTINOV, Vadim Pavlovich; ~~SKVORTSOV, D. B.~~, retsenzent; BOGDANOV,  
V.I., retsenzent; [deceased]; KAN, P.M., red.izd-va; BOBROVA,  
V.A., tekhn.red.

[Ship radio operator's manual] Posobie sudovomu radistu.  
Moskva, Izd-vo "Rachnoi transport," 1959. 332 p. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Radio in navigation)

SOLOMATIN, Vladimir Mikhaylovich, inzh.; SUKHOV, Dmitriy Konstantinovich,  
inzh.; SKVORTSOV, D.R., retsenzents; KAN, P.M., red. izd-va;  
BODROVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Electrical engineering and telecommunication] Elektrotehnika  
i elektrosviaz'. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1960.  
347 p. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Electricity on ships) (Telecommunication)

L 10531-66 EWT(m)/T WE

ACC NR: AP6003167

SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/64/000/012/0015/0020

AUTHOR: Krichko, A. A.; Lozovoy, A. V.; Mezhlumova, A. I.; Muselevich, D. L.;

Pal'chikov, G. F.; Skvortsov, D. V.

ORG: IGI, Administration of Petroleum Conversion and Chemical Industry, Groznyy

(Upravleniye n/pererabatyvayushchey i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti); Groznyy  
Cracking Plant, Groznyy (Groznyy kreking-zavod)

TITLE: Hydrogenation of petroleum products in a fluidized solids catalyst layer

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 12, 1964, 15-20

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogenation, catalysis, naphthalene, petroleum refining  
ABSTRACT: Aromatized fractions with 83-91% aromatics and an average molecular weight of 165.5-169.0 (boiling range 200-300°) were extracted with aqueous pyridine from a catalytic cracking gas oil and subjected to hydrogenation on an Al-Co-Mo oxides catalyst in a fluidized bed. The optimum conditions for the production of naphthalene by this process comprised 20 atm pressure, ~550° temperature, hourly space velocity of 0.8-0.9 kg/l.hr, and a supply of hydrogenating gas (80% H<sub>2</sub> and 20% CH<sub>4</sub>) amounting to 1-1.5 m<sup>3</sup>/kg raw material. Under these conditions, a 50% conversion of the raw material to products boiling below 230° was obtained and the yield of naphthalene was 12-14% by weight in a single hydrogenation stage. The authors are grateful to V. S. Al'tshuler and G. P. Sechenov for their help in this work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 formulas, and 3 tables.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 21, 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 006  
UDC: 665.581

SKVORTSOV, E.V.; FARZAN, B.Kh.; CHILAN, A.Ya. (Kazan')

Solution of certain conjugation problems by reduction to a  
generalized Riemannian problem. Prikl.mat.i mekh. 27 no.2:  
351-355 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Boundary value problems) (Integral equations)

L 29868-66 ENT(1)/ENP(m) WN

ACC NR: AP6013214

SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/002/0137/0139

AUTHOR: Danilov, V. L. (Moscow, Kazan); Skvortsov, E. V. (Moscow, Kazan') 49

ORG: none B

TITLE: Solution of the problem of the contraction of an almost circular drop of liquid under the action of interphase stress

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no. 2, 1966, 137-139

TOPIC TAGS: fluid flow, hydrodynamics

ABSTRACT: The article considers the plane flow of a system of two viscous, immiscible, and incompressible liquids in a narrow slot between parallel plates. The initially known interface of the liquids is characterized by the mean cross section parallel to the walls of the slot--the closed contour  $\Gamma_0$ . (See Fig. 1). The article proceeds to set up and solve the integro-differential equation for the contraction of the contour  $\Gamma$  under the action of interphase stress. Sample numerical calculations based on the method are given. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 2 figures.

Card 1/2

Card 2/2 IV

SKVORTSOV, E.K.

Hydraulic flanging machine. Mashinostroitel' no.7131 JI '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

(Machine tools--Hydraulic driving)



SKVORTSOV, E.K.

Modernizing the headstock of the 1A62 lathe. Stan.1 instr. 33  
no.7:37-38 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Lathes---Technological innovations)

SMOL'SKIY, N.; SKVORTSOV, F.

Histological changes of pigskins preserved under high temperature.  
Mias.ind.SSSR 32 no.6:50 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut myasnoy i molochnoy  
promyshlennosti.

(Hides and skins)

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological.  
Nervous System.

S

Abs Jour : R Zh Biol., No 21, 1958, No 97073

Author : Skvortsov, F.F.

Inst : Rostov Medical Institute

Title : Changes in Nerve Fibers and Receptors of Large Blood  
Vessels by Electrocution.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Rostovsk. med. in-ta, 1957, kn.1, 507-532

Abstract : Innervation changes of the aortic arch, carotid sinuses and  
ostia of the vena cava were studied on 18 human cadavers  
who perished from electro-traumas, and in experiments on  
15 cats. More frequently, the changes led to increased  
argentophilia of nerve fibers, their uneven thickness,  
formation of varicosities and vacuoles, and coarsening of  
end laminae of receptors. Aside from this, fragmentation  
of fibers and ends was observed. The discovered changes  
reflect the general reaction of the nervous system to  
inadequate stimulation.--A.I. Braude

Card 1/1

SKVORTSOV, F.F., aspirant; NALETOV, N.A., nauchnyy rukovoditel', prof.

Nephrolithiasis in cattle. Veterinariia 42 no.7:60-62 J1 '65.  
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut myasnoy i molochnoy  
promyshlennosti.

SKVORTSOV, F.F.

406

AUTHOR: Krikunov, M.F., Engineer, Skvortsov, F.F., Aspirant - Post-graduate.

TITLE: A case of fatal electric shock from an electric current at 12 volts. (Sluchay smertelnogo porazheniya elektricheskim tokom napryazheniyam 12 V).

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti" (Journal of the Electrical Industry) 1957, Vol. 28, No. 4, pp. 75 - 76 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: This describes a fatal accident with a home-made outdoor burglar alarm operated at 12 volts a.c. through a step-down transformer. After the accident the equipment was inspected and found to conform to the safety rules and the insulation was in good condition. At the inquest it was found that the death was caused by electric shock, contact with the live conductor had been through the right-hand side of the neck. It is supposed that contact was made in the region of the carotid sinus which led to heart failure. This is the second recorded fatal accident at 12 volts and points to a need for revision of the safety rules according to which 36 volts a.c. is considered safe in places of special danger. It is emphasised that the place of contact with the body is most important in cases of electric shock.

No figures, no literature references.

SKVORTSOV, F.F. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Determination of carboxyhemoglobin in dry blood spots; abstract.  
F.F. Skvortsov. Kaz. med. zhur. no.1:118-119 Ja-F'61  
(MIRA 16:11)

\*

KOVALENKO, P.P.; SKVORTSOV, F.F.; DEMICHEV, N.P.

Preparation of cadaver tissues in a medicolegal morgue.  
Sud.-med. ekspert. 6 no.4:48-51 O-D'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra gospi'tal'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. P.P.Kovalenko)  
i kafedra sudebnoy meditsiny (zav. - dotsent F.F. Skvortsov)  
Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.





SKVORTSOV F. Z.

LIFSHITS, Ya. G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SKVORTSOV, F. Z., inzhener;  
TIRATSUYAN, A. V., inzhener.

Effect of sulfurizing on the strength and wear resistance of  
machine parts. Sel'khoz mashina no.7:29-30 J1 '57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Rostovskiy institut sel'skohozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya  
(for Lifshits). 2. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro zavoda  
Rostsel'mash (for Skvortsov). 3. Zavod Rostsel'mash (for Tiratsuyan)  
(Metals--Hardening)

SKVORTSOV, G.

UA3KBV is on the air. Radio no.2:12 F '60.  
(MIRA 13:5)

(Amateur radio stations)

KARAVAYEV, M.M.; SKVORTSOV, G.A.

Equilibrium in the formation of nitrous acid in the gas phase.  
Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.5:1072-1074 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Lisichanskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti.  
(Nitrous acid) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

L 00935-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5019729

UR/0153/65/008/003/0435/0439  
661.56

AUTHOR: Karavayev, M. M.; Kirillov, I. P.; Skvortsov, G. A.

TITLE: Desorption of nitrogen oxides from nitric acid solutions by intermediate concentration 1

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 8, no. 3, 1965, 435-439

TOPIC TAGS: nitrogen oxide, nitric acid bleaching, nitrogen oxide desorption

ABSTRACT: Preliminary laboratory experiments were carried out on the desorption of nitrogen oxides from nitric acid solutions (bleaching) at atmospheric pressure; the process was also studied on a semi-industrial scale at pressure up to 5.5 atm. An artificial mixture of 70%  $\text{HNO}_3$  +  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$  was prepared at zero degrees, then heated. It was found that the desorption process is determined by the temperature, by the quantity of gas supplied, and by the area of contact between the phases. The rate of evolution of nitrogen oxides increases with rising temperature and is relatively high during the initial stage over the entire temperature range. The best conditions for carrying out the process in a packed column at 5.5 abs. atm. are: temperature, 45-55°C; reflux

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L 00935-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019729

2  
density, 40-50 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup> of column cross section; air flow, 120-200 m<sup>3</sup>/t. By increasing the amount of air supplied, the temperature of the process can be lowered to 35-40C. The reflux densities in the bleaching columns of operating plants can be increased by a factor of approximately two by carrying out the process under the conditions studied. The reaction volumes can be correspondingly reduced. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv, Severodonetskiy filial instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti (Department of Technology of Inorganic Compounds, North Donets Branch, Institute of the Nitrogen Industry; Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut (Ivanovo Chemical Engineering Institute))

SUBMITTED: 06Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

dg  
Card 2/2

L 16628-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR Pr-4/ps-4 RPL/AEDC(a)/SSD/SSD(a)/AFML/  
AS(mp)-2/AFETR WW/JW

ACCESSION NR: AP4041790

S/0080/64/037/007/1420/1426

AUTHOR: Karavayev, M. M.; Kaganskiy, I. M.; Skvortsov, G. A. B

TITLE: Investigation of a process for producing nitric acid of increased concentration

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 7, 1964, 1420-1426

TOPIC TAGS: nitric acid, production, heterogeneous process, 70% nitric acid, gas phase reaction, ammonia conversion, thermodynamics, nitrogen oxide conversion, reaction rate

ABSTRACT: The method investigated for obtaining more concentrated nitric acid from gases obtained by conversion of ammonia with air is based on bringing about a heterogeneous process in the condenser with the reaction proceeding partially in the gas phase. According to thermodynamic calculations using gas of composition approximating that obtained in 97% conversion of ammonia in air (11.5% ammonia): 10.6% NO<sub>2</sub>, 16.4% H<sub>2</sub>O, 6.2% O<sub>2</sub>, 66.8% N<sub>2</sub> it is possible to obtain 70% HNO<sub>3</sub>. The decrease of nitrogen oxide conversion was found to drop as temperature is increased from 298-500K. Upon combining the heterogeneous

Card 1/2

L 16625-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4041790

process for  $\text{HNO}_3$  formation with the process for its formation in the gas phase, the role of the latter is minor. Optimum reaction pressure is 1-3 atmospheres. The partial pressure of the nitrogen oxides in the initial gas affects the  $\text{HNO}_3$  concentration; to obtain 70%  $\text{HNO}_3$  the partial pressure of the nitrogen oxides should be 190-200mm Hg or higher. Increasing the water vapor content in the gas lowered the acid concentration but increased the degree of nitrogen oxide conversion. The use of oxygen promoted the oxidation of the secondary nitrogen oxide and increased  $\text{HNO}_3$  concentration in the product. Orig. art. has: 3 equations, 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Lisichanskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta azotnoy promy\*shlennosti (Lisichansk Branch State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry)

SUBMITTED: 07Aug62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, IC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 10991-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c)/RPL JD/WW/JW/RM  
 ACC NR: AP6000681 SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/009/1949/1953

AUTHOR: <sup>55</sup>Kaganskiy, I. M.; <sup>55</sup>Karavayev, M. M. <sup>55</sup>Skvortsov, G. A.

ORG: <sup>55</sup>North Don Branch of GIAP (Severodonetskiy filial GIAP)

TITLE: Production of highly concentrated nitric acid // <sup>55</sup>

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 9, 1965, 1949-1953

TOPIC TAGS: nitric acid, inorganic synthesis, nitrogen oxide

ABSTRACT: The article considers some aspects of the production of highly concentrated nitric acid after contact (catalytic) oxidation of ammonia. For the calculations, the following initial gas composition was assumed (%): NO<sub>2</sub>--10.6; H<sub>2</sub>O--16.4; O<sub>2</sub>--6.2; N<sub>2</sub>--66.8. The experiments were carried out at the following temperatures: in the reaction volume--102°; after the first condensation stage--150; after the second condensation stage--8 to 90. Results are shown in a series of curves. The concentration of the product nitric acid and the conversion of the nitrogen oxides increases almost linearly with an increase in pressure. The maximum concentration of the product nitric acid, other conditions being equal, is attained at that combination of free volume and surface in the cooler which, at a given cooling temperature, assures almost 100%

Card 1/2

UDC: 661.56



L 10991-66

ACC NR: AP6000681

oxidation of the exit gases. The experimental data show that at a pressure of 2.6 atm an acid concentration of 68% may be achieved, while at a pressure of 3 atm it reaches 69.5 to 70%. In these cases, the degree of conversion of the nitrogen oxides is 70 and 74%, respectively. The degree of conversion can be increased by reducing the  $\text{NO}_2$ :  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ratio; however, in this case the concentration of the nitric acid decreases correspondingly. To attain complete conversion of the initial nitrogen oxides, the article proposes a scheme involving a 25 to 35% recycle of the nitrogen gases. A series of runs was made to test this hypothesis and the results are shown in a figure. Calculation on the basis of these results shows that with a 30% recycle, the conversion of the initial nitrogen oxides reaches 98% with a product acid concentration of from 65 to 70%. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 18 Jul63/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

L 41333-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JW  
ACC NR: AP6025584 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0018/0018

AUTHORS: Skvortsov, G. A.; Karavayov, M. M.; Kirillov, I. P.; Fard, M. L.;  
Alekseyenko, D. A.; Kagan'skiy, I. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining nitric acid, Class 12, No. 183194 [announced by Severodonets Branch of State Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Nitrogen Industry and of the Products of Organic Synthesis (Severodonetskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektного instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 18

TOPIC TAGS: nitric acid, nitrogen compound, nitric acid *oxide*

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining nitric acid under the pressure of 5--10 atm, out of nitrogen oxides in the system of condensation of water vapors. To increase the concentration of nitric acid, the unreacted nitrogen oxides are absorbed by the produced acid at a temperature no higher than -5C, bleached, and used to strengthen the acid at a temperature of 25--45C in the absorption part of the bleaching column. [04]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr64/ ATD PRESS: 5158

UDC: 661.562.05

Card 1/1 11b

L 26263-66 EWT(m) JD

ACC NR: AP6014264

SOURCE CODE: UR/0153/66/009/001/0080/0084

AUTHOR: Skvortsov, G. A.; Kirillov, I. P.; Karavayev, M. M.

ORG: Severodonets Branch of GIAP (Severodonetskiy filial GIAP); Department of the Technology of Inorganic Substances of the Ivanovo Chemical Technology Institute (Kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv, Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut)

TITLE: Absorption of nitrogen oxides by 65—70% nitric acid

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 9, no. 1, 1966, 80-84

TOPIC TAGS: nitric acid, oxidizer, liquid propellant, propulsion

ABSTRACT: This work deals with the feasibility of using 65—70% nitric acid as a solvent for nitrogen oxides. The absorption parameters were determined. It was found that 99% of nitrogen oxides from catalytic-oxidation products of ammonia could be absorbed, leaving a residual concentration of nitrogen oxides of 0.1% by volume. Nitrogen oxides were absorbed by 65—70% nitric acid, accompanied by oxidation of NO to NO<sub>2</sub> to the extent of 85—90%. The N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> present in the gas stream dissolves without reacting with nitric acid. The degree of nitrogen-oxide absorption with respect to the number of theoretical plates was determined, and the efficiency of the theoretical plates was calculated. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [VS]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 06Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4243  
Card 1/1

FOYGEL'MAN, Grigoriy Abramovich; SKVORTSOV, G.D., inzh.,  
retsenzent; IONOV, P.M., inzh., red.

[Album of drawings of universal dies, die blocks and units  
for sheet-metal work] Al'bom konstruksii universal'nykh  
shtampov, blokov i uzlov dlia kholodnoi shtampovki. Mo-  
skva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 120 p. (MIRA 18:11)

SKVORTSOV, G.D.

Review of a book by A.N. Malov and V.P. Preis "Mechanization and automatic processes in metal stamping." Avt. i trakt.prom. no.8:47 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transporta Avtoprom.  
(Sheet-metal work)

SOV/137-58-11-22732

, Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 128 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gorodnov, P. T., Baranov, A. K., Antonova, Yu. S., Prokhvatilov, Ye. I., Skvortsov, G. D.

TITLE: Condenser-discharge Welding of Bicycle Frames (Kondensatornaya svarka velosipednykh ram)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnol. avtomobilestroyeniya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 36-43

ABSTRACT: The novel technological process of condenser-discharge welding (CW) of permanently joined members of bicycle frames developed by the NIITavtoprom (Scientific Research Institute of Technology for the Automobile Industry) substantially reduces the amount of labor required as well as the weight of the bicycles. The employment of the CW significantly reduces the consumption of ferrous and nonferrous metals and auxiliary materials and eliminates such operations as the manufacture of fittings, their attachment, etc. The electrical circuitry of CW is examined. Technical specifications and photographs of the CW machine are given. At a current of up to 300,000 amp the productivity of the machine amounts to 100-125 welding operations per hour. As a result of investigations carried out to

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SOV/137-58-11-22732

Condenser-discharge Welding of Bicycle Frames

determine optimal conditions for CW, relationships were established between the strength of the welded joints and the current density, the charge potential, the compression force, the overhang of the pipe, etc. (the data are compiled in the form of diagrams). Vibration-strength tests yielded favorable results. A prototype of an industrial CW machine was designed and constructed. The employment of the CW technique reduces the labor from 41-44 to 5-15 minutes per frame and lowers the cost of manufacture per frame from 12-13 to 5-7 rubles.

B. K.

Card 2/2

SKVORTSOV, G.D.; SEREP'YEV, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; ARISTOV, V.M.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Principles of designing dies for sheet-metal work; preparatory operations] Osnovy konstruirovaniia shtampov dlia kholodnoi listovoi shtampovki; pdogotovitel'nye raboty. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 326 p.  
(MIRA 17:6)



WATSON, G. S. and P. H. KAY, U. S.

"The Role of the All-Union Institute of Hydrogeology  
and Geology for Engineering-Geological Investigations in  
Large-Scale Investigations," *Hydrogeology and Geology*, U. S. 30-39, 1985

SG: W-321, 0 4 p 15

SKVORTSOV, G. G.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 1323

Author: Skvortsov, G. G.

Institution: None

Title: On the Rate of Development of Karsts in Gypsum

Original

Periodical: Sb. Vopr. izucheniya poizem. vod i inzh.-geol. protsessov,  
M., AN SSSR, 1955, 173-176

Abstract: A study was made of the rate of formation of karsts in gypsum by the action of weakly mineralized  $\text{HCO}_3$  - Ca waters during impeded surface runoff, using as example a portion of a river valley in Bashkiriya. From 1916 to 1946 was recorded the formation of sink-holes of total volume of 8,443.6 m<sup>3</sup>, the assumed average rate being of 300 m<sup>3</sup>/year. Investigation of the chemical composition of the water has shown variations in mineralization from 0.3-0.5 g/l for springs from nonkarst forming rocks to 1.5 g/l in the case of water that had passed over gypsum. Extent of removal of dissolved rock

Card 1/2

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61323

Abstract: according to observations of the springs amounted to about 350 m<sup>3</sup> of gypsum per year. Relative rate of development of karsts, with a karsts forming massif of 18 million m<sup>3</sup>, is of ~~3.6%~~ per thousand years.

Card 2/2

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 12,  
p 32 (USSR) SOV/14-57-12-25559

AUTHOR: Skvortsov, G. G.

TITLE: An Engineering and Geological Survey of a Karst Zone  
in Gypsum-Bearing Rocks (Opyt inzhenerno-geologicheskoy  
otsenki uchastka s karstom v gipsonosnykh porodakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrogeol. i inzh. geol., 1956,  
Nr 14, pp 150-159

ABSTRACT: Investigations of a sloping river valley in the piedmont  
Ural region consisted of producing an engineering  
geological survey map to the scale of 1 : 1000, digging  
excavations, core drilling, conducting geophysical  
studies, observations of surface runoff and of ground  
water, and also of laboratory studies of various soil  
properties, including the solubility of gypsum. Ge-  
ology, hydrology and the stage of karst development in

Card 1/2

PROKHOROV, S.P.; SKVORTSOV, G.G.

Determining the degree and thickness of karst formation in geological prospecting operations. Razved.i okh.nedr 22 no.7: 55-59 J1. '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii.  
(Karst) (Prospecting)

SKVORTSOV, G.G.

Hydrogeological conditions of Bokson deposits of the Eastern Sayan  
Mountains. Vop. gidrogeol. i inzh. geol. no.15:17-29 '57. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Bokson Valley--Water, Underground)

Skvortsov, G.G.

132-58-6-8/13

AUTHORS: Prokhorov, S.P. and Skvortsov, G.G.

TITLE: The Engineering and Geologic Features of Loose Rich Ores of the KMA and questions of Their Further Study (Inzhenerno-geologicheskiye svoystva rykhlykh bogatykh rud KMA i voprosy ikh dal'neyshego izucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr, 1958, Nr 6, pp 49 - 53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors give a general description of the iron ore deposits discovered recently in the southern regions of the Kurskaya Magnitnaya Anomaliya (Kursk Magnetic Anomaly (KMA)). These deposits are the most important in the world. Only the reserves of the Yakovlevo deposits are more important than those of the Krivoy Rog region. The magnitude of the deposits discovered earlier in the KMA region reaches 30-40 m deep, and they can be exploited by open-pit mining. The deposits in the southern part of the KMA are of a huge magnitude (200 to 300 m and more deep) and are covered by a very thick layer of sedimentary rocks containing large reserves of underground water. These deposits are composed of compact and loose ores in various proportions. The loose ores of the Yakovlevo deposits are in some places in-

Card 1/2

132-58-6-8/13

The Engineering and Geologic Features of Loose Rich Ores of the KMA and Questions of Their Further Study

terstratified by layers of compact ores which form a kind of skeleton for the loose ores. Drainage will take only few months. The presence of the skeleton in the loose ores will make them more resistant to water pressure. The authors give advice for a further study of these deposits by boring exploratory holes and by laboratory examinations of the peculiar features of these ores. The experience obtained in the exploitation of the Krivoy Rod deposits must help in these operations. There are 2 graphs, 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VSEGINGEO

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2      1. Ores-USSR   2. Geology   3. Iron-Deposits



PAVLOV, I.N. [deceased]; PROKHOROV, S.P.; SKYORTSOV, G.G.; LOSEV, F.I.:  
Prinimali uchastiye: ROMANOVSKAYA, L.I.; KISSIN, I.G.; KULIBABA,  
F.V.. FILIPPOVA, B.S., red.; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Iron ore deposits in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly from the point  
of view of hydrogeology and engineering geology] Gidrogeologi-  
cheskie i inzhenerno-geologicheskie usloviia zhelezorudnykh  
mestorozhdenii Kurskoi magnitnoi anomalii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-  
tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр, 1959. 271 p.

(MIRA 13:3)

(Kursk Magnetic Anomaly--Iron ores)

SEVEN 1, 2, 3.

Engineering-geological prediction of mining conditions based on  
analogy. Vop. gidroteol. i inzh. geol. no. 16:105-116 '58.

(MIR 17:11)

(Mining geology)

SKVORTSOV, G.G.

Slides of the karst origin in the southern cis-Ural region.  
Vop. gidrogeol. i inzh. geol. no.17:75-81 '59. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Ural Mountain region--Landslides) (Karst)

SKVORTSOV, G.G.; PROKHOROV, S.P.

Requirements for the study of mineral deposits from the point of  
view of engineering geology. Vop. gidrogeol. i inzh. geol.  
no. 18:154-175 '59. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Ore deposits) (Engineering geology)

SKVORTSOV, G.G.

Effect of the dynamics of gypsum karst on the relief; on the 60th anniversary of the publication of D.L.Ivanov's work "Ufa karst holes." Inform.sbor.Mezhd.kom.po izuch.geol.geogr. kar. no.1:207-217 '60.

(MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii.

(Ufa region--Sinkholes)

BOGDANOVSKIY, V.K.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M.; SKVORTSOV, G.G.

Studying slides in open-cast workings. Razved.i okh.nedr  
26 no.5:37-40 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Severo-Zapadnoye geolupravleniye (for Bogdanovskiy, Nikolayev).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii  
i inzhenernoy geologii (for Skvortsov).  
(Strip mining) (Lanslides)

KORIKOVSKAYA, A.K.; SKVORTSOV, G.G.

Study of clay rocks for purposes of engineering geology as  
exemplified by prospecting in the Moscow Basin. *Biul.nauch.-  
tekh.inform.VIMS* no.1:24-26 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i  
inzhenernoy geologii.

(Moscow Basin—Clay)

SKVORTSOV, G.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; ROMANOVSKAYA, L.I.,  
mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; Primal uchastiye ZOTOV, N.V.,  
inzh.; RODIONOV, N.V., nauchnyy red.; GRISHINA, T.B., red.  
izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Engineering geology prognoses of the conditions of the  
development of solid mineral deposits; methodological  
instructions] Inzhenerno-geologicheskie prognozy uslovii  
razrabotki mestorozhdenii tverdykh poleznykh iskopaemykh;  
metodicheskie ukazaniia. Moskva, osgeoltekhizdat, 1961. 82 p.  
(MIRA 15:7)

(Engineering geology)  
(Mines and mineral resources)



SKVORTSOV, G.G.; KORIKOVSKAYA, A.K.

Characteristics of the rock swelling in the U.S.S.R. coal  
deposits from the point of view of engineering geology. Sov.  
geol. 4 no.11:158-164 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii  
i inzhenernoy geologii.

(Coal geology)

SKVORTSOV, G.G.

Characteristics of the central part of the Eastern Sayans from  
the point of view of engineering geology. Vop.gidrogeol. i  
inzh.geol. no.19:54-58 '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Sayan Mountain Region--Engineering geology)

SKVORTSOV, Grigoriy Grigor'yevich, starshiy nauchnyy sotr.;  
ROMANOVSKAYA, Lidiya Ivanovna, mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.;  
POPOV, I.V., retsenzents DUBROVKIN, V.L., retsenzents;  
PROKHOROV, S.P., retsenzents; KONOPLYANTSEV, A.A.,  
retsenzents; GRISHINA, T.B., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V.,  
tekhn. red.

[Geological engineering observations in constructing and  
exploiting open-pit mines; methodological instructions]  
Inzhenerno-geologicheskie nabludeniia pri stroitel'stve i  
ekspluatatsii kar'erov; metodicheskie ukazaniia. Moskva,  
Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 58 p. (MIRA 15:10)  
(Engineering geology) (Strip mining)

SKVORTSOV, G.G., nauchnyy red.; BAROYANTS, S.G., red.izd-va;  
BYKOVA. V.V., tekhn. red.; IYERUSALIMSKAYA, Ye.S., tekhn.  
red.

[Problems in using modern equipment in hydrogeology and  
engineering geology] Voprosy primeneniia sovremennoi tekhniki  
v gidrogeologii i inzhenernoi geologii. Moskva, Gosteol-  
tekhizdat, 1963. 108 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii.  
(Boring--Equipment and supplies)

SKVORTSOV, G.G., Mand.geol.-mineral.nauk

Controlling quicksand during mine construction in the South Moravian lignite basin (Czechoslovakia). Shakht. stroi. 7 no.1:27-28 Ja '63.  
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii.  
(Moravia--Mining engineering) (Quicksand)

25(1)

SCV/117-59-6-30/33

AUTHOR: Skvortsov, G.M., Engineer

TITLE: A Conference on Metallization in Shielding Atmospheres

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 6, pp 45-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Metallization Committee of the Leningrad NTO Mashprom and the Leningradskiy Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy (Leningrad House of Scientific and Technical Propaganda) convened in December 1958 a conference of representatives of plants, scientific research institutes and laboratories of Leningrad and other cities. The conference heard reports by Engineer M.D. Nedzel'skiy of the Irkutskiy gorno-metallurgicheskoy institut (Irkutsk Mining and Metallurgical Institute), and Candidate of Technical Sciences Ch.S. Yakimavichus, of Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskoy institut (Kaunas Polytechnical Institute). Engineer Nedzel'skiy reported that in his experiments the best results were obtained with a shielding medium of generator gas and exhaust gas of internal combustion

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SCV/117-52-8-30/53

A Conference on Metallization in Shielding Atmospheres

engines, and that steel coatings obtained with engine exhaust gas were somewhat inferior as compared with the coatings obtained with the use of generator gas. Ch.S. Yakimavichus used nitrogen as a shielding medium, but this was not practically acceptable because of the large quantity of compressed nitrogen needed for the process if nitrogen alone is used. It was possible to cut nitrogen consumption by using a smaller diameter nozzle, but this slowed down the metal particles at the moment of impact and drastically spoiled the coating properties. The problem was solved by increasing the nozzle diameter to 6 mm and more and using two concentric jets -- nitrogen (or other inert gas) in the middle for carrying the metal particles, and air on the outside. The outer air jet serves only to overcome the resistance of the ambient air and to prevent the slowing down of the metal particles. The result was that the burning

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out of chromium from stainless "Kh18N9" steel and of carbon from carbon steel dropped 22 to 45% compared with metallization using air alone; the corrosion resistance of stainless steel and aluminum increased 3 to 4 times. These results were obtained by using a center jet consisting of 94% nitrogen and 6% oxygen. The following persons took part in discussions and stressed the importance of the studies carried out by M.D. Nedzel'skiy and Ch.S. Yakimavichus: Suprun, Yelin, Shevchenko, Tyur, Pigunov, Dyl'kov, Bulkin. The necessity to popularize the metallization process and to use industrial conditions in experimental work was emphasized.

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KALABUKHOV, N.I.; NURGEL'DYEV, O.N.; SKVORTSOV, G.N.

"Life forms" of rodents in the sand and clay deserts of Turkmenia  
[with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 37 no.3:321-344 Mr '58.

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mikrobiologii i  
epidemiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Saratov i Institut  
zoologii i parazitologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR, Ashkhabad.  
(Turkmenistan--Rodentia) (Desert ecology)

KAMNEV, P.I.; ZHERNOVOV, I.V.; SKVORTSOV, G.N.

New findings of dormouse *Myomimus personatus* Ogn. in West Kopet  
Dag. Zool. zhur. 41 no.2:297 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. All-Union Research Institute "Microbe", Sarator and Turkmenian  
Anti-Plague Station, Ashkhabad.  
(Kopet Dag--Dormice, Fossil)

SKVORTSOV, G.N.

Seasonal changes in some ecological and physiological characteristics of jerboas *Dipus sakitta* Pall, and *Alactagulus acontion* Pall. in the sands fo the Volga-Ural region. Zool. zhur. 43  
no.12:1848-1854 '64 (MIRA 18.2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut  
"Mikrob", Saratov.

SKVCITSOV, G.P.

Automatic magazine for feeding SKO lids on the VZM-4 machine.

Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.4:8-9 Ap '58.

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Odesskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod imeni Kalinina.  
(Canning industry--Equipment and supplies)

SKVORTSOV, G.S.

Dividing the Eastern Sayan Mountain region into sectors for purposes  
of engineering geology. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. no. 11:  
95-101 N '60. (MIRA 14:2)  
(Sayan Mountain region—Engineering geology)

BERKMAN, I.L.; BULANOV, A.A.; YEREMENKO, K.P.; SKVORTSOV, G.S.

Single bucket excavator with hydraulic drive. Gor. zhur.  
no.11:73 N '63. (MIRA 17:6)

Shchegolev, Georgiy Sergeevich; ILL'VIMOV, N.M., auth. text.  
nauch, nauchn. rev.; SID'KO, I.M., red.

(Teaching the special technology of spinning in the  
professional technical schools; cotton manufacture)  
Uchenye spetsial'noi tekhnicheskoi prikladnoi razrabotki  
i osnove-tekhnicheskikh issledovaniy; khlopchatkovaya  
tekhnologiya i proizvodstvo. Tekhn. lyubitel'skaya shkola, 1965. 140 p.  
(MIRA 18:2)

AUTHOR: Skvortsov, G.V., Engineer 91- 9-14/34

TITLE: An Instrument for Setting and Checking the Valve Steam Distribution of a Gramme - VI Locomobile (Pribor dlya ustanovki i proverki klapannogo paroraspredeleniya lokomobilya gramme-VI)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 8, pp 19-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A simple device for setting and checking the inlet and bypass valves of a 330 HP steam locomobile after their repair or replacement is described. This consists of a spindle mounted in a socket. The movement of the spindle is recorded on a millimeter scale and is set to break an electric contact, connected to a small indicating bulb. The device is fitted onto the valve to be set instead of the valve push rod. The points when the cam and roller of the distribution gear make and break contact are indicated by the extinguishing and lighting of the indicator bulb. The difference of the positions on the scale indicates the height the valve has travelled. Thus, in one stroke of the

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91-58-8-14/34

An Instrument for Setting and Checking the Valve Steam Distribution of a  
Grange-VI locomobile

piston, all the phases of the steam distribution can be accurately checked. There are 2 diagrams and 1 table.

1. Valves--Maintenance 2. Steam 3. Tools--Design

Card 2/2

OZYABLOV, V.S.; DANILOVICH, M.Ya.; SKVORTSOV, G.V.

Using the air drilling method for boring deep holes in permafrost regions. Razved. i okh.nedr 24 no.10:45-48 0 '58.

(MIRA 12:2)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.  
(Boring)

34539  
S/659/61/007/000/027/044  
D204/D303

18.8100

AUTHOR:

Skyortsov, G.V.

TITLE:

Apparatus for studying metals at high temperatures

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Isaedova-  
niya po zharoprochnym splavam, v. 7, 1961, 242 - 244

TEXT: A description of the VBT-1 (UVT-1) instrument designed and constructed by the Laboratory of High Temperature Metallography of the Institut mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Institute of the Science of Machines, AS USSR) for studying metallic structure and deformation processes of metals, in vacuum at elevated temperatures. UVT-1 differs from the IMASH-5 (IMASH-5) device by possessing a special metallographic microscope. The specimen is held in a vacuum chamber with quartz windows and is resistance heated to 1100°C at  $\sim 10^{-5}$  mm Hg. The rate of heating can be widely varied and the temperature can be controlled to  $\pm 8\%$  of the required level. Elongation of the samples can be accurately measured at high temperatures to  $\pm 3 \mu$  under a tension of up to 1.5 t. Provision is made for visual obser-

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S/853/62/000/000/002/008  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Platonov, A. A., Skvortsov, G. V., Sklyarov, N. M.

TITLE: Scale-resistance tests of heat-resistant alloys under conditions of constant operational length of the specimen (rigid seizing)

SOURCE: Termostoykost' zharoprochnykh splavov, sbornik statey, Ed. by N. M. Sklyarov, Moscow, Oborongiz, 1962, 64 - 69

TEXT: An attempt is made to reduce the "parasitic" deformations in scale-resistance tests on a machine with rigid seizing, to a magnitude not exceeding 5% of the heat changes in the operational portion of the specimen during cyclic heating and cooling processes. The method of a rigidly seized specimen has the following advantages: the measurement and control of stress are simple; the specimens to be subjected to scale resistance tests are similar to tensile test specimens; heating by electric current, passing through the specimen, is convenient and rapid. The method developed for scale-resistance tests is particularly suitable for the comparative evaluation of scale-resistance in series and experimental heat-resistant alloys and steels. Tests were carried out with

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